

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 38.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2588.

FLEEING RUSSIANS DROWN BY HUNDREDS IN THE YALU

Russia Threatens to Prey on Japan's Pacific Commerce—Japanese Spies Executed—Efforts to Keep Alexieff—Hatred of Americans and Englishmen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

NEWCHWANG, April 22.—A messenger from the Yalu says that the Russians are fleeing across the river in overcrowded boats and that hundreds are drowning.

TO PREY ON PACIFIC COMMERCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—The Admiralty intends outfitting fast ships to prey on Japanese commerce in the Pacific.

WANT TO KEEP ALEXIEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—Despite his relations with Skrydloff, pressure is being brought to bear to retain Alexieff as Viceroy.

SHOT JAPANESE AS SPIES.

HARBIN, April 22.—Two Japanese officers have been convicted as spies and shot.

JAPANESE SECRET SERVICE.

MUKDEN, April 22.—Spies in various disguises are hampeling the Russians in Manchuria.

RUSSIANS TO ADVANCE.

PARIS, April 22.—It is reported that Gen. Kuropatkin has ordered an advance of the Russian forces in northeastern Korea.

A MUSCOVITE CANARD.

BERLIN, April 22.—There is much bitterness throughout Manchuria against Americans and British whose naval vessels it is claimed assisted the Japanese bombardments of Port Arthur under the Japanese flag.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—The Russian Government has issued \$15,000,000 currency against gold deposits in the treasury. It is estimated that the daily expense of the war to Russia will be \$750,000.

TOKIO, April 21.—Thousands of Japanese are applying at the army posts and War Office for permission to join the army and fight against Russia.

NEWCHWANG, April 21.—Viceroy Alexieff has established a strict censorship at Yinkow.

The foreign pilots here have received notice that if they assist Japanese ships they will be held subject to Russian martial law.

SEOUL, Korea, April 21.—Lieutenant McDonald and seventy privates of the Marine Guard stationed here to protect the American Legation have been ordered to Manila. The situation in Seoul is so quiet that there is no necessity for the guard to remain.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—Admiral Alexieff has resigned the vice-royalty of Manchuria. The immediate cause of this act is the appointment of Admiral Skrydloff who is the late Viceroy's enemy, to command the Russian naval forces. It is also reported that Alexieff and Kuropatkin disagree about the conduct of the war. It has also been apparent lately that Alexieff was losing the confidence of the Emperor. The appointment of Skrydloff was made without consulting Alexieff, who recommended another. Alexieff will go to St. Petersburg before Skrydloff arrives at Port Arthur to avoid meeting him. Skrydloff told the Emperor he would not accept the naval command unless Alexieff was relieved as he attributed to his mistakes the reverses suffered by the Russians.



ALEXIEFF, THE RETIRING VICEROY.

PORT ARTHUR BATTLE RUMORED.

YINKOW, April 20.—It is reported that a battle is raging at Port Arthur.

RUSSIANS STRENGTHEN DEFENCES.

SEOUL, April 20. The Russians are hastily strengthening Chiutiencheng.

CHINESE ARE RESTIVE.

SHANGHAI, April 20.—General Ma reports that the Russians are moving west of the Liao river and that it is difficult to restrain the Chinese from attacking them.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

LIAOYANG, April 19.—Skirmishes are of daily occurrence along the Yalu river. Very few on either side have been killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—Admiral Skrydloff, who has been selected to succeed the late Admiral Makarov in command of the Port Arthur squadron, arrived here today. He was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by the people.

VLAIDIVOSTOK, April 19.—The city is silent and desolate and the inhabitants are leaving in anticipation of more serious conditions when the land campaign opens.

It is claimed that General Kuropatkin has 300,000 men mobilized in the Manchurian strongholds ready to meet the advance of the Japanese.

PARIS, April 21.—General Kuropatkin awaits 100,000 more men before risking battle.

JAPANESE TRANSPORT LIGHTS SEEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—General Kuropatkin has telegraphed the Emperor that the Japanese are intrenching on the Yalu. The lights of Japanese transports have been seen opposite Potinsa, twelve miles west of Takushan. It is believed the second Japanese army is preparing to land. Ships have also been seen near Sou-chou.

RUSSIANS IN KOREA.

TOKIO, April 21.—It is reported that 1000 Russians occupy Yanggan, in northern Korea. Cossacks have burnt a Japanese settlement at Sungjin.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

PORT ARTHUR, April 20.—The reported sinking of a Japanese cruiser in a recent fight and the damaging of two others is reiterated.

NEWCHWANG, April 20.—Wardens respondents have been allowed to proceed from here to Mukden.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—No action has been taken yet in the matter of the resignation of Admiral Alexieff. Admiral Skrydloff had a conference with the Emperor today.

HAWAIIAN MATTERS AS TREATED BY CONGRESSMEN

The Franchise Bills—McClellan's Work—Carter Bill May Not Pass—The Revenue Cutter. Withington and Smith.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—

The program for Hawaiian legislation here

is proceeding much better than many

of those interested had hoped. Prob-

ably by the time this letter reaches Ho-

nolulu all the bills of pressing interest

to the territory will be before the Pres-

ident for signature. That statement

may prove optimistic but none the less

says all point that way now. The gas

bill has passed the Senate and before

many days Senator Foraker will appar-

ently be able to pass the electric bill

there. The House has granted a special

rule for consideration of the franchise

bills there and under that rule those

bills will be probably called up and passed

within a few days. There will be some

differences to be adjusted in conference

or otherwise but these should not be

serious obstacles as matters of legisla-

tion generally go. Speaker Cannon was

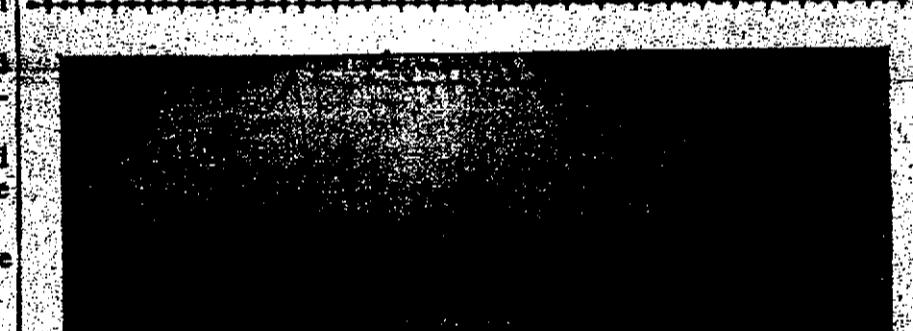
inclined to have the franchise bills called up during the suspension day of last Monday but friends of those bills were unwilling to risk as under suspension of the rules it requires a two-thirds majority to pass a measure. Hawaiian bills have failed too often in times gone by to make any of the Hawaiians or their representatives here desirous of repeating the experience.

The House during the past week has been considering the Philippine Shipping bill, which was passed yesterday, in the same form as it passed the Senate. Efforts to prolong the time, before it should go into effect were unavailing and the bill will become a law with July 1, 1905, as the date when it shall go into operation. This defers for one year the disadvantages to the Hawaiian sugar growers which the law will impose but that is regarded as far better than a law going into operation immediately.

(Continued on page 5.)

BRITISH CRUISER MAY BOMBARD BLUEFIELDS

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 22.—The British cruiser Retribution will sail for Bluefields on Tuesday to demand the release of six turtle schooners and their crews held by the Nicaragua authorities and to collect damages. Should it be necessary the Retribution will bombard Bluefields.



BRITISH CRUISER RETRIBUTION.

The six turtle schooners which may furnish an international incident, belong to a famous fleet of staunch craft owned by the people of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands are British territory and are near Jamaica in the West Indies. Almost the sole commerce of the Cayman Islanders is that of handling turtles secured by the islanders on the Nicaraguan and Honduran coasts. They are the turtle fishers-in-chief of the world. The green turtle soup esteemed by the Aldermen of London and by the patrons of the best restaurants in all the cities of the United States is placed upon the tables through the energy and daring of the Cayman turtle catchers on those Central American coasts. The fishermen carry their catches in schooners to Jamaica and from that place they are exported by steamer to the principal cities of the world. In the past there have been many clashes between the men and the soldiers of Honduras and Nicaragua. The men of the countries object to the big profits made by the turtle catchers and the beaches can only be secured by the men working under the sun.



THE PETROPAVLOVSK TURNING TO THE

PANEL AGAIN EXHAUSTED

FIFTY MORE MEN FOR MURDER TRIAL.

GOVERNOR IS PRAISED

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Another exhaustion of panel took place in the attempt to obtain a jury for the trial of Man Chong, for the murder of Policeman Mahelona, after the return of the first special venire of twenty-six names. Judge De Bolt ordered another special venire to issue, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning, for fifty additional jurors.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS CASE.

Judge Robinson yesterday, at the trial of the injunction suit of Charles S. Deaky vs. C. W. Booth, in which a reformation of mortgage of Pacific Heights is asked as well as the enjoining of the foreclosure by defendant, granted a continuance for the purpose of taking the deposition in San Francisco of B. D. Silliman, who drew the mortgage.

There was a warm argument. Before the continuance was granted, counsel for defendant offered to admit that W. A. Wall, surveyor, if called would testify as one of the affidavits maintained he would. After the continuance for Silliman's testimony was granted, the offer relating to Wall was withdrawn.

Cathcart & Milverton and Joe G. Pratt appeared for plaintiff; J. Alfred Magoun and J. Lightfoot for defendant. Counsel are now engaged in preparing interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, which are to be forwarded to San Francisco by the steamer China's mail next week. It will take at least four weeks to get the return of the deposition.

REMOVAL OF CHILD.

Judge De Bolt has modified the decree of divorce in the case of Harriet Moon Smith vs. Millard M. Smith, so as to permit the plaintiff to take the child, George M. Smith, from the Territory of Hawaii to the State of California. There were several postponements of the hearing until the final hearing was had yesterday. Henry E. Highton for plaintiff, Henry Hogan for defendant. Counsel for the father objected to the order of the court.

DISCONTINUANCES.

The suit of Bishop & Co. vs. H. W. Schmidt, W. H. Castle, Jr., and E. H. Paris for \$15,000 on a note has been discontinued.

Kahalewai vs. Tong Yau, suit for \$1000 damages for malicious prosecution, has been discontinued.

The suit for restitution of leased premises brought by Julia Colburn et al. against L. Ah Leong has been discontinued. The premises are situated at the makaua ewa corner of Punchbowl and Queen streets.

A. A. de Mattos vs. Hawaii Land Co. was dismissed by Judge Robinson for want of prosecution.

DREDGING CASE.

In the Pearl Harbor dredging case, Judge De Bolt has issued a commissi-

on, on the motion of plaintiff, to Edward Gray Stetson, San Francisco, to examine Lieut. W. H. Heuer of the U. S. Engineers, Lawrence Thompson, C.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple specula-

tion, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous busi-

ness men have accumulated their

millions wholly in this way.

Prompt and faithful in every

contract or engagement they en-

joy the confidence of the public

and command a class of trade

that is refused to unstable or

tricky competitors. In the long

run it does not pay to cheat or

deceive others. A humbug may

be advertised with a noise like

the blowing of a thousand trum-

petts, but it is soon detected and

exposed. The manufacturer of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

have always acted on very differ-

ent principles. Before offering

it to the public they first made

sure of its merits. Then, and

then only, did its name appear

in print. People were assured of

what it would do, and found the

statement truthful. To-day they

believe in it as we all believe in

the word of a tried and trusted

friend. It is palatable as honey

and contains all the nutritive

and curative properties of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us

from fresh cod livers, combined

with the Compound Syrup of

Hypophosphite and the Extracts

of Malt and Wild Cherry. It

aids digestion, drives impurities

from the blood, and cures Anem-

ia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza,

Throat and Lung Troubles, and

Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis

W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure

in saying I have found it a most

efficient preparation, embodying

all of the medicinal properties

of a pure cod liver oil in a most

palatable form." It is a scientific

remedy and a food with a deli-

cious taste and flavor. One

bottle convinces. "You cannot

be disappointed in it." Sold by

chemists here and everywhere.

THE SCRATCH OF A PIN may

cause the loss of a limb or even death

when blood poisoning results from the

injury. All danger of this may be

avoided, however, by promptly apply-

ing Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is

an antiseptic and unequalled as a

quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises

and burns. For sale by All Dealers.

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Per Year Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : APRIL 22

ALTON B. PARKER.

Judge Alton B. Parker, whom the New York Democrats will support for the Presidential nomination of their party, is not a national figure except as he has been made one by talk about his candidacy. His name is measured, not by great services of State, but by standards of availability as a vote-getter. It happened, when he ran for the Supreme Bench of New York that Republicans did not vote very generally for his opponent and his majority was huge. By virtue of such a majority, received under somewhat similar circumstances, Grover Cleveland, hitherto a comparatively unknown man, became President—so why not Parker? There is nothing to distinguish the New York jurist from fifty others or perhaps 100 others, save the fact that his political opponents did not like the man he was running against well enough to come out and vote for him.

There was a time when the national Democracy insisted on men of records and ideas, men of known views upon public questions as their candidates for President. The old-line Democratic Presidential standard-bearers were nearly all veteran publicists of distinguished soldiers. In the new line the names of Seymour, Tilden, McClellan and Hancock are illustrious; and Cleveland after his first term mounted to their plane. Bryan had done some constructive work when he came to the front and every one knew his platform. But what are Parker's views on any public question? Where does he stand as to finance? What are his opinions about the tariff? Is he an old school or a new school Democrat when it comes to territorial expansion? People believe him to be conservative and doubtful, less he is. But conservatism may come from dullness or timidity. In a go with Judge Parker? Who knows?

The one argument for Parker is that he is safe. But safety has various aspects. That fine ship is safe while anchored in the harbor but if it stays there always it will make nothing for its owners and eventually will rot away. The safest place for a locomotive is in the round-house, but the busyness of the great machine is to clatter along the track and haul traffic. A general in camp than on the battlefield, but he is hired to fight. People who do things in this world must accept risks as Jackson did and Lincoln did and as Cleveland did not. In cloisters intent on being safe, Roosevelt has been a man of action all his life and what he has done for the country, which is much, he has done well and without the least regard to that conservatism which padlocks its lips for fear it may say something rash and maniacal its legs let it may wander from the trodden path. And that is why Roosevelt will be the next President if he lives.

RUSSIA'S CRISIS.

In the presence of the enemy and a victorious enemy at that, the Russians are changing their leaders in Manchuria. Alexeif has been forced to resign and a new man, possibly the half-exiled Dragamaroff, possibly the Czar himself, will come to take his place. Makarov, who succeeded Stark is dead and Skrydloff is on his way to take command of the decimated fleet. Kuropatkin is already in the field making his new dispositions. Thus the men who have studied the Manchurian situation for years with the view of combating Japan disappear, and men who have the problem to unravel preside over Russia's fallen fortunes. In such an emergency a great genius is needed; but in ordinary commands, past middle age, whose energy and vigilance the cankers of a long peace have impaired, what hope is there of finding a reincarnated Napoleon? Gloom, pessimism and confusion prevail in the Russian camp. What promise is there in the present changes of confidence and discipline?

Arizona and New Mexico have wanted Statehood for many years but they want it separately. There are too many aspirants for Senatorships to be content with one State for both Territories. However, the House has bunched them together in a Statehood law and if the measure is finally enacted they will have to make the best of it. But what a row the job-chasers will make.

The virtuous look on the face of the Legislature ought to tempt that body to have a new photograph taken.

The Chamber of Commerce has about made up its mind to import some curtailed killing birds and let 'em loose in Palama.

Mr. Roosevelt has no cause to be discredited with the course of the New York Democratic State convention.

Dr. Russel notes several drawbacks to the progress of Hawaii but forgets to mention the Home Rule party.

The British budget figures out a \$10,000 deficit. The King can't do better than send for Carter.

Brigham will have to be watched or he'll bring in some man eating snakes.

DELEGATION ADVERTISING.

Suggestions having been asked for about the manner in which the Hawaiian Republican delegation should advertise the Territory on its way to the Chicago convention, this paper would propose that if it makes a show of banners and music en route, it shall take pains not to make a show of itself.

When the Californians go to a national convention they carry along a carload of fruits and wines and ride, perhaps, in a decorated coach, but as individuals, they are careful to appear as American gentlemen. They do not show themselves en route or in the convention hall clad in miner or cowboy costume but are as correct in their attire and speech as are the delegates from New England. No doubt the Hawaiians would get much notice if they wore leis and they would get more if they pounded gourds; but the Nature Man could equal them at either game and a third-rate circus beat them out of sight.

We hope the Republican delegates will agree that they can advertise the Territory best by showing that its people, in their clothing, manners and civilization, are like other Americans.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Springfield Republican complains that Admiral Walker objects to the appointment of inspecting engineers and other employees on the Panama canal by the Civil Service Commission and asks: "Why are civil service reform ideas not applicable to the isthmus?"

We suppose that no one except an old school campaign manager opposes the system of appointment by merit which was inaugurated by the civil service reformers fifteen or more years ago. But very few practical men believe in taking from a bureau or office chief the right to discharge an employee at will. That is where the civil service law works against discipline. The incompetent or disobedient official takes advantage of a situation which gives him the right of appeal from his chief, and the chief, unable to get rid of an undesirable man without stopping to untangle yards of red tape, finds his authority weakened in the meantime. Admiral Walker, coming from a service where one man's power is all but supreme and knowing what results may be had from perfect discipline is naturally opposed to giving the Canal Commission's employees a semi-independent status. Such a thing would never do aboard ship and it would go badly in any great enterprise.

There is a split among local Democrats on the question of Hearst. Palmer Woods is on one side of the question and Colonel McCarthy on the other and their friends are divided. Col. McCarthy's position is that Hawaii ought to go unattached to the convention so as to get in with the winning man; whoever he may be. Woods likes Hearst and wants to pledge like a

general in camp than on the battlefield, but he is hired to fight. People who do things in this world must accept risks as Jackson did and Lincoln did and as Cleveland did not. In cloisters intent on being safe, Roosevelt has been a man of action all his life and what he has done for the country, which is much, he has done well and without the least regard to that conservatism which padlocks its lips for fear it may say something rash and maniacal its legs let it may wander from the trodden path. And that is why Roosevelt will be the next President if he lives.

The Home Rule party is slowly disintegrating and it is only a matter of time when its membership will disappear in the Republican and Democratic parties. When this result occurs, the Territory will be more American than it is now and in the way of becoming a harmonious factor in the general political equation of the United States. Organized to preserve Hawaiian traditions in public affairs, particularly monarchical ones, the Home Rule party was a hindrance to the development of the Territory along American lines. Defeat impaired its vigor and humbled its spirit and made things easier for those who, for four years, have tried to identify all native Hawaiians with their own good, with the American party.

Japan is beginning to feel the war dearth of tourists and business agents. The mayors of seven principal cities have issued a circular saying that normal conditions prevail throughout the empire. They state that ordinary means of communication by land and sea are not interrupted and cannot be. Japan and its territorial waters are not within the war zone and the position and advantages of our fleet and armies insure Japan against invasion.

Just as the Japanese try to attract tourists back to the crysanthemum farms, the Russians announce that fast cruisers will be sent to prey on Japanese commerce in the Pacific. As such cruisers could not get on without coaling and repair ports, their chances of doing business in this ocean are very small. But the threat will scare off the tourists and thus constitute another Russian victory.

No doubt the Bishop Museum could safeguard its noxious importations of birds and reptiles under ordinary circumstances, but what if there should be a fire? When Barnum's Museum burned so many wild things got away that the upper part of New York was terrorized for a week. Such risks should not be taken here.

General Ma finds it difficult to restrain the Chinese from attacking the Russians. Perhaps if he lets his men try it once he will have less trouble with them hereafter. The Russians may not be a match for the Japanese but they are quite able to give the Chinese army and its Ma a bad quarter of an hour.

Writing up is not what Hawaii needs. It has had more of that since 1893 than any other resort within easy reach of the United States and there are at least twenty books about it in every great public library. Hawaii and publicity are twins. The one thing lacking in the scheme to bring tourists here is a low fare.

The Russians do not intend to let the war correspondents see any more than is good for them; so, when events begin to loom up near Newchwang and on the Liaotung peninsula, they send the press writers to Mukden. If this policy is to be pursued, the correspondents may reach Siberia yet.

Walter Wellman writes that the Southern States are reconsidering their war correspondents see any more than is good for them; so, when events begin to loom up near Newchwang and on the Liaotung peninsula, they send the press writers to Mukden. If this policy is to be pursued, the correspondents may reach Siberia yet.

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EFFECT OF THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION ON SUGAR.

The article on the sugar business in Jamaica, published herewith, sets forth the deplorable condition of this business in the smaller English colonies. They are practically barred out of the United States market by the high tariff, while in London, the only free market open to them, the price is so low that there is no margin of profit. They are further handicapped by low yields from old worn out fields, poor cultivation and out-of-date milling plants. The industry, which once made the Jamaica sugar planter the synonym of wealth, has been steadily running down for the last twenty years or so, until there is but little left of it. The planters have finally become disheartened and many estates have abandoned sugar production and are now raising bananas. The few remaining are following along the same road.

The Brussels convention has as yet brought Jamaica no relief. This is not to be wondered at.

The beet sugar business of Europe is such a gigantic one that it cannot be revolutionized in six months. Nearly two-thirds of the world's annual output is from the beet fields of Europe and it cannot be expected that this gigantic industry will completely readjust itself in one season.

The fact that a few months' experience under the Brussels convention has not produced all the prophesied results, is not a reason for charging that it has accomplished nothing.

The consumption of Europe is rapidly increasing by reason of the convention, and the output of beet sugar is decreasing by reason thereof.

When it is borne in mind that the surplus sugar in the world, which is sometimes referred to as "excessive," amounts after all to only a three months' supply, it does not take a very long continuance of decreased production and increased consumption to catch up with the surplus. When the surplus disappears the price must inevitably rise. A radical decrease in the surplus and consequent probable rise in price of sugar is still confidently expected by those posted in sugar matters. The change will not be immediate, but the factors to produce this result are steadily at work.

THE HOME RULERS.

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public affairs, particularly monarchical ones, the Home Rule party was a hindrance to the development of the Territory along American lines. Defeat impaired its vigor and humbled its spirit and made things easier for those who, for four years, have tried to identify all native Hawaiians with their own good, with the American party.

Hawaiians do well to realize that the peat is dead; that never again will Hawaii be ruled in the old way and for the old purposes. It is of course hard to forget what has gone before in government; but nothing is more unprofitable than to sit beside a political grave, trying to galvanize a buried policy into life as the Home Rulers have been doing since 1900. It has profited them nothing. Though their late leader went to Congress he was a cipher there and would have been one so long as he, politically speaking, held aloof from American politics. As a Republican or a Democrat he might have had some standing; as a Home Ruler he got none. He "locked by himself" like Dundreary's blackbird and Congress easily forgot him and was glad to.

The hope of Hawaii is to become so fully identified with Americanism that it can look for Statehood with all that implies in the way of appropriations and influence. A long step towards this goal will have been taken when the Home Rulers permit themselves to be reconstructed on the American plan.

The Bulletin, which prates about the "widespread sentiment" for County and municipal governments is yet unable to find ten representative Honolulu taxpayers, not connected with politics, who are in favor of those systems. It does not even produce five. Possibly the Bulletin needs more time and this paper is quite willing to wait. There is no hurry, seeing that the subject is not especially engrossing to the people.

The Russians must be sore indeed when they try to solace their pride with the absurd story that American and British warships in disguise helped the Japanese to bombard Port Arthur. Before this war is over no Russian will need to be told that the Japanese are quite able to fill their war contracts without help from outsiders.

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BAND WILL GO FOR A TOUR.

The Chamber of Commerce committee to which was referred the proposition of J. C. Cohen to take the Hawaiian band for a tour of the mainland, held a meeting yesterday, and decided to make a favorable report to the trustees. Mr. Cohen asked for the moral support of the Chamber of Commerce in the enterprise and this will probably be given at a meeting of the trustees to be held when the committee has prepared its writing report. The plan now is to have the band accompany Governor Carter and the Republican delegation to Chicago, then to make a tour of the large eastern cities, after the close of the convention. A series of concerts will be given on the coast prior to starting for Chicago.

JAIL ADDITION WORK DELAYED

Work on the addition to the jail has been delayed by the failure of the iron work to arrive. The structural iron is not expected for several months and it will be six months or a year before the addition is completed.

High Sheriff Brown says that the jail is at present very much over-crowded. Although there are accommodations for only 140 prisoners, 244 are now confined there, and of these thirty are compelled to sleep outside in the workhouse, mattresses being furnished for the purpose. Two and three prisoners are kept in some of the cells, and since the reduced appropriation makes it necessary to cut the number

THOUGHT IT WAS THE THETIS

When the U. S. S. Supply was sighted off Koko Head yesterday morning it was thought that the long expected revenue cutter Thetis was outside. The custom house was informed that it was the cutter, and permission was obtained to dock her at the naval wharf. Col. Lester Stockdale also went out in the customs launch, but had not gone far when he discovered that a mistake had been made. The Thetis is now twelve days out from San Francisco and is expected daily.

Delegate Knudsen, besides attending the Chicago convention, expects to be present at the decennial reunion of his graduating class at Harvard in June.

The 10th of the 5th has a Democratic club with J. Naholawa president, S. K. Makai vice-president, R. M. Kaneko, secretary and David Kalai treasurer.

District Attorney Breckons is bringing suits in the Federal court for Treasury Agent MacLennan to settle the interests of different parties in single fire claims.

Mrs. Ida Tenney Castle by G. P. Castle, her attorney in fact, has filed in the Court of Land Registration a petition for a "Torrens" title to certain land in Honolulu, the location being near Kapiolani Park, containing an area of 54,480 square feet.

Judge Dole sentenced Tokonoh Shoda, on plea of guilty to importing women, to imprisonment at hard labor twelve months. The prisoner told the Judge that his old mother in Japan would probably commit suicide when she heard he was in jail.

Samuel E. Damon, treasurer of the Leahy Home for Incurables, in his report for March to the Board of Health presented yesterday, shows receipt of \$64 and payment of \$88.57 for the month. There were 29 inmates at the end of the month, cared for by a regular staff. Dr. A. N. Sinclair, medical superintendent, signs the report with the treasurer.

Mons. Antoine Vizavona, French Consul for Hawaii, returned last evening on the Ventura from a nine months' absence spent in France, Corsica and Algeria. Much of his time was spent on his native isle, Corsica. He returns improved in health and is glad to be back in Honolulu again. He will relieve Mr. Albert Bass who has been the acting French Consul.

J. T. McCrosson of the Kohala Ditch Co. returned last night on the Ventura from San Francisco. Mr. McCrosson stated that he had been financing the company on the coast but nothing definite had been decided as to the funds. He will again leave for the coast in about two weeks to complete negotiations, and expects that most of the money will be subscribed in the west. He states that about \$1,000,000 will be required for the Hamakua end, and about \$1,000,000 for the Kohala section.

A letter has been received by the Builders and Traders' Exchange from the New York Board of Trade urging assistance from the former to the Gardner bill for a commission to investigate the American mercantile marine.

An envelope addressed in the handwriting of George A. Davis to the "Governor of the American Territory of Hawaii" postmarked at San Francisco April 9, arrived in the Ventura mid-morning. It contained two perfectly blank sheets of paper.

Judge De Bolt is quoted by an evening paper as being of the opinion in effect that the cutting off of all salaried interpreters except

MAN CHONG BEING TRIED

Story of Officer Mahelona's Death.

Only a few minutes were required yesterday morning to complete the trial for the trial of Man Chong for the murder of Policeman Mahelona. Following is the panel:

James Bicknell, Percy Lishman, C. J. Falk, Sam. E. Pierce, Henry Gehring, Jas. W. L. McGuire, H. R. Macfarlane Jr., John C. Lane, Levi K. Naka, Chas. Huntinell, Chas. E. Morrisfield and B. S. Gregory.

The prosecution had exhausted its six and the defense its twelve challenges before the result was gained.

At the request of Mr. Peters for the prosecution, Mr. Ashford for the defense consenting, Judge De Bolt permitted the jurors to go to their places of business, in charge of bailiffs, and settle up their affairs before 1 o'clock p. m. Bailiffs Hopkins and Quinn were also authorized to take the jury to lunch. At 10:45 the court took recess until 1 p. m.

At the opening of court in the afternoon, Mr. Falk stated that it was the unanimous desire of the jurors that night sessions be held.

Mr. Peters, after reading the indictment charging Man Chong with murdering John William Mahelona on November 19 last, called Samuel M. Kerns as the first witness for the Territory. He also offered in evidence a map showing Kukui lane.

Mr. Ashford asked that Charles Clark be excluded from the courtroom until after his son Charles had testified. The court denied the request.

Stephen and Clement Parker, sons of Police Captain Parker, gave evidence and Mr. Peters, against the objections of Mr. Ashford, offered in evidence a revolver picked up at the spot where young Clark had held Man Chong down upon the ground after the shooting. The weapon was admitted, though the court did not quite like it in a loaded condition, as Mr. Peters said it was.

At 4 o'clock recess was taken until 7:30 p. m.

THE TALE UNFOLDING.

The testimony thus far shows that Mahelona, the night of his death, caught Man Chong in a yard near Liliu street, with chickens in his possession. As the Parker brothers were on their way home shortly after 10 o'clock they met the officer and his prisoner on Liliu street. Mahelona returned with Man Chong into the yard to make investigation regarding certain sacks the Chinaman said were there. Charles Clark Jr., living in the vicinity, went to the assistance of Mahelona, as did the Parker boys. While the three young men were in the yard, Man Chong conducted Mahelona to a corner behind a two-story house. Clark followed them and, in a few minutes, a pistol shot was heard from the recess. It was a dark night. After a short interval there was a rapid succession of four or five shots. Clark called to the Parker boys in English for help. They ran to the spot and found Clark lying upon the prostrate body of Man Chong. Clement Parker took hold of the Chinaman, relieving Clark who had been wounded in the arm.

Other assistance appeared. Man Chong was removed to the street, struggling to escape, and was sent to the station. Somebody brought a lantern and Mahelona's dead body was found with face forward lying a few feet from where Clark had put the Chinaman down. A gunshot showed in his neck. The dead officer's nickel-plated revolver was found about a foot from his right hand. Upon the spot where the struggle between Clark and Man Chong had taken place a black revolver was picked up by Stephen Parker, who gave it to Detective McDuffie. The prisoner at the bar was identified by the witnesses from having the fingers of his left hand off.

STOLEN WILL SETTLEMENT.

Judge Robinson made an order of distribution in the matter of the estate of Francisco Botelho, deceased, of which J. P. Dias is administrator. This is a case in which the will of the dead man was entered for probate, its contents being given in the daily papers at the time, and afterward lost. Proof of the will was made to the satisfaction of the court and the administration proceeded.

There is little doubt that the will was stolen from the desk of the clerk in his temporary absence. The testator had asked for a brass band at his funeral in addition to the ordinary accessories of a decent burial. Legatees were those named in the following schedule of distribution as ordered by the court:

Antonio Botelho, daughter, aged 14 years, \$454.57 1-2.

William Botelho, son, aged 3 years, \$454.57 1-2.

Rev. Clement Everard, as trustee under the last will of Bishop Gustav F. Report, \$181.75.

Besides the foregoing portions the children will receive \$453.50, a death gift in the hands of the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society. This sum the testator had reported the society would only be paid over to the children of the testator.

The testator had also bequeathed \$100 to the Hawaiian Benevolent Society.

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IMPERIAL LIME

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL
BAKING
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Absolutely Pure

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Sugar Cargoes Arrive.

The Examiner of April 3 says: The favorable winds of the past week have

been of material aid in driving sailing vessels to port, and this is particularly true in the case of the vessels of the island fleet. Today four of them reached port, three bringing large cargoes of sugar. The first to get in was the old bark *Yosemite*. She carried ballast in her hold and put in here for orders.

The schooner *Helene*, with a brisk breeze filling her sails, also made an early morning entry. Her cargo consisted of 26,244 bags of sugar. The two arrivals were the packet R. P. Rithet, with 31,948 bags of sugar and nine passengers, and the S. G. Wilder.

The entire fleet report fair weather during most of the passage, although both the *Helene* and the R. P. Rithet experienced spells of rough weather.

Sister *Maui*, Bennett, for Pago Pago, and *Ookala*, for Maukona mail and passengers only, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. *Lehua*, Self, for Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. *W. G. Hall*, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports at 5 p.m.

Stmr. *Mauna Loa*, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kauai ports at noon.

Stmr. *Kinai*, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.

Stmr. *Maui*, Bennett, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney, at noon.

Stmr. *Nihiu*, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 19.

S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago at 8 a.m.

Tuesday, April 19.

Stmr. *Lehua*, Self, from Molokai ports, at 11:10 p.m.

Wednesday, April 20.

Stmr. *Makahia*, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 6:40 a.m.

Schr. *Lady*, from Koolau ports, at 3 a.m.

O. S. S. *Ventura*, Hayward, from San Francisco, at 8:45 p.m.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

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DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 19.

S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco at 4:30 p.m.

Schr. *Charles Levi Woodbury*, Harris, for Pusaka and Hilo.

Stmr. *Helene*, Nelson, for Maukona, Kauai, Laupahoehoe and Papawai at 5 p.m.

Stmr. *Claudine*, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p.m.

Stmr. *W. G. Hall*, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports at 5 p.m.

Stmr. *Mauna Loa*, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kauai ports at noon.

Stmr. *Kinai*, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.

Stmr. *Maui*, Bennett, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney, at noon.

Stmr. *Nihiu*, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

Thursday, April 21.

O. S. S. *Ventura*, Hayward, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney, at noon.

Stmr. *Nihiu*, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. *Makahia*, April 20.—H. T. Hayesden, M. Loung, J. F. Hackfeld, H. M. Isenberg, W. J. Lyon, Hee Fat, Chung Hung, Miss Rose Aka, Miss Battie, Mrs. L. A. de la Nix and 2 children, W. C. Park, Bah Kal, Yokoyama, Master Yohayama, Mrs. Takemoto, Master Tukemoto and 63 deck.

Deserted.

For Maui, Kona and Kauai ports, per stmr. *Mauna Loa*, April 19.—W. Waterhouse, E. Kopke, C. K. Schermerhorn, J. W. Smithies, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Miss J. Johnson, J. A. Kathaule, Dan Kani, John Carvalho, Joe Correa, W. C. Park, J. H. Craig, M. F. Prosser, C. W. Ashford, Miss P. Weiske, Mrs. R. Anderson, L. Tobriner, John Milligan, Miss Bishop, G. M. Bence, H. T. Hayesden, S. Yonashima, Mrs. Kanimakale, Mrs. H. K. Meemano, Mrs. H. Peterson, M. J. McLeod, wife and son, Mrs. J. F. Janssen.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. *Kinai*, April 19.—Mrs. Mary Allan and girl, W. K. Kealaua, J. B. Kaohi, Miss Longmore, E. A. Fraser, Eben P. Low, H. L. Holstein, Major Purdy, A. Gramberg, C. Sawano, Wm. H. Beers, Rev. S. L. Deasah, A. H. Jackson, G. F. Tullock, M. J. Gouveia, Carl S. Smith, A. Fernandez, wife and two children; W. N. Purdy and two children, Mrs. E. Oelhoffen and child, Mrs. C. Kimball, Miss K. Horner, H. M. Kanlho, Chas. H. Pulas, H. E. Keiley, John T. Mohn, J. H. Mackenzie, Miss G. Dowsett, Miss Campbell, A. W. T. Bottomley, John Watt, E. W. Giddings and son, J. T. Baker, C. Kaiser, Miss L. Iauke, Mrs. Capt. Walana, Miss V. G. Makae, Mrs. Kaina Aka, J. T. Brown, Mrs. E. W. Giddings and daughter, Mrs. J. H. Wise and four children, C. N. Frouty, Theo. Wolf, Frank Winter, Chas. Gay, Fr. Greenwell, R. W. Shingle.

Per stmr. *Nihiu*, April 21, for Kauai ports.—W. H. Rice, and wife, A. Hanenberg, E. A. Kaudien, Laura Kaua, M. O'Brien, Mr. Mackintosh, L. Nakapaha, W. Krauss, W. F. Drake, R. H. Chamberlain, W. A. Kinney, E. Omsted, W. J. Sheldon.

Per O. S. S. *Ventura*, April 21, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney.—Herbert Ziele, Mr. and Mrs. Wardrop, Kerr and Mrs. Von Burr.

Shipping Notes.

The *Ventura* sailed for the colonies at two o'clock yesterday.

The *Nebraskan* has sailed from New York for San Francisco and Honolulu.

The *China*, which is due from the Orient Monday, will have 400 immigrants aboard.

The *Makahia* is held up for repairs and the *Nihau* went out on her run to Kauai yesterday afternoon.

The schooner *Kallua* was wrecked on April 6 near Puget Sound. All hands are believed to have been drowned.

The American schooner Mary E. Foster was reported off port last night. She is twenty days out from Port Blakely.

Seven Japanese will be deported on the *Korea* today. Five of the rejected ones came over on the *Gaelic* and the other two on the *America Maru*.

The *Hawaiian* will sail from New York for Honolulu on May 16th, the *Oregonian* on June 1st and the *Texan* on June 25th. All three vessels go by way of San Francisco.

The American ship *Edward Sewall*, now at San Francisco, will probably come here for a cargo of sugar. Her capacity is 5,500 tons dead weight. She spreads 18,000 yards of canvas.

Captain Pond, who is in command of the U. S. S. *Iroquois*, was formerly on the *U. S. S. Iroquois*, and conducted the negotiations on the part of the United States for the acquisition of the Pearl Harbor Islands.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL
BAKING
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Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

WEST INDIA SUGAR BUSINESS
IS STILL IN A BAD WAY

The Brussels Convention Has Not Helped and
the Sugar Plantations Are Being
Abandoned.

G. D. Gilman, of Boston, has been spending the winter in Jamaica, and, as usual has kept his eyes open for anything of interest to Hawaii. He has sent the *Advertiser* a number of clippings from the Jamaica newspapers, relating to the sugar industry. The industry has been in a demoralized state for some years. The high duty imposed by the United States leaves little or no profit on sugar sold there while the high export bounties heretofore paid by European countries has enabled them to export at cost and even less, and compete destructively with the West Indies in the free market of England.

THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION.

Two years ago the beet sugar producing countries of Europe, with the exception of Russia, joined in the "Brussels Convention," by which they agreed to discontinue paying bounties.

This convention went into effect last September.

It was expected that the effect of this convention would be to lower the price of sugar in the bounty paying countries, and raise it in England. The lowering of the price on continental Europe was expected to decrease the output, as many sections of Europe cannot produce beets at a profit without a supporting bounty. It was also expected that a secondary effect would be an increase of consumption, as the peasants who could not buy sugar at 9c. a lb. could afford to do so at 5c. a lb.

The expected results have been partially realized. The estimated European output of beet sugar for this year is several hundred thousand tons less than last year, the retail price of sugar has dropped in Germany from approximately 9c. to 5c. a lb. and the consumption has largely increased. The other principal expectation—that the price of raw sugar in England would rise—has not, as yet, taken place.

The effect of the convention upon sugar raised in the British West Indies has not, therefore, been marked by any improvement.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION.

The *Jamaica Daily Telegraph* comments somewhat sarcastically upon a recent speech by the Duke of Marlborough, under Secretary of State for the Colonies, wherein he stated that: "Since the sugar convention has come into operation more sugar has come from the West Indies into England, from last September to the present time than during the same months of any previous year."

This statement is compared with late debates in the British Parliament in which the statement was made by one member that "the Convention has failed to confer the anticipated benefits on the West Indies."

It is also noted that so far from rehabilitating the trade of the West Indies, the convention has had the contrary effect. During the debate Mr. Winston Churchill stated that "the importation of sugar from the West Indies during the period covered by the convention had fallen off in value and tonnage; that in fact there had been a collapse in the West Indian trade." The *Telegraph* indulges in the reflection that the newspaper is not the only one who knows things which are not so.

THE REAL SITUATION IN JAMAICA.

Regardless of the theorists in London, the *Telegraph* states that: "Several sugar estates in the Trelawny district are about to be shut down. It shows that up to the present the abolition of the continental bounty system has done the sugar industry of Jamaica absolutely no good, and it also shows that, in the opinion of some people who are well qualified to judge on such a matter, the Brussels convention is not calculated to do the local sugar industry any good whatsoever. If the proprietors of the estates which are to be abandoned, really believed in the future of the sugar trade, they would clearly continue the struggle against misfortune, which they have been waging for so many years, and their decision to shut down, and perhaps to go in for banana cultivation conclusively proves that they have lost all hope—that, in their opinion sugar is bound to go to the wall—despite the abolition of the continental bounties."

BANANAS DO NOT TAKE PLACE OF SUGAR.

We are sorry to have to write in this way. Banana cultivation may be all very good. It certainly has proved a boon and a blessing to the landowners of this Island. But it will never take the place of cane cultivation, or be to the mass of the population what the sugar industry was. As everybody knows, a sugar estate employed more labourers and more artisans than a banana plantation of the same size does. And the benefit of the sugar industry to the colony did not end there, for it acted as a powerful stimulus to the cattle breeding industry, which banana cultivation certainly is not.

In addition to these considerations, it is remembered that bananas are an infinitely more precarious crop than cane—that a hurricane which would level every banana tree in Jamaica to the ground, would pass over sugar estates and do little or no damage—one can realize the immensity of the loss which Jamaica will sustain if the sugar industry is given up altogether."

KAIWI MUST EXPLAIN DISAPPEARANCE OF GOLD COIN

Unable to account for the disappearance of a bag of gold coin containing \$1,000, belonging to the estate of Kualani, Kaiwi, an old Hawaiian, was yesterday afternoon ordered into the custody of the High Sheriff by Judge Robinson.

An examination was being made into the estate of Kualani, a Hawaiian woman, who died in February. Her home was on Vineyard street, where Kaiwi also lived.

It developed during the hearing that after the death of the deceased a bag of gold coin had been seen in a trunk belonging to Kualani. The money, amounting to about \$1,000.00 had disappeared when the executor of the estate tried to collect the assets. Kaiwi was called as a witness in the case and admitted having seen the money.

According to new schedules the Oceanic Steamship will sail at 7:30 a.m. on May 16th for the Colonies. This will give about 18 hours in port here and will be present the next day.

On May 17th the ship will sail for San Francisco.

ASK HELP FOR SHIPS

Builders and Traders
Assist Merchant
Marine.

At the meeting of the Builders and Traders last evening a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, asking for assistance from Hawaii in securing a Congressional Commission to investigate the Merchant Marine was read. Upon motion of Mr. L. B. Pinkham the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, For years the Hawaiian Islands have been visited by an enormous tonnage under the flags of various nations.

Whereas, It is a locally well known fact American seamen are paid larger wages, are recipients of better rations and are given better quarters than those of other nations, with scarce an exception.

Whereas, It is our opinion from facts and observation that the American Marine is handicapped by subsidies, standards of living and general superior construction of the rights of seamen.

Resolved, That we endorse the movement of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to secure Congressional investigation of the State of and measures necessary to revive and develop the American Marine.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Aaron Vanderbilt, chairman, and other copies be forwarded to the Hawaiian Delegates to Congress, the Hon. J. K. Kahakua.

Whereas, an expression of the opinion of the Builders and Traders Exchange on the subject of the means necessary to develop the American Merchant Marine and the providing by Congress of a National Commission to investigate the subject has been requested by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

Whereas, Honolulu and other ports of the Hawaiian Islands, said islands having a population of only 450,000 souls, ship annually in American bottoms some 450,000 tons of sugar and other additional tonnage, which tonnage is becoming scarce and difficult to obtain.

Whereas, The vessels of other nations particularly those of France under the system of subsidies in force by the laws of that country are enabled to and frequently do enter the ports of the Hawaiian Islands at a profit to themselves, although obliged to leave the Islands in ballast, thereby shutting out American tonnage and illustrating thereby the disadvantages under which American bottoms labor.

THE EXCRUCIATING PAIN from corns, bunions, or chilblains may be avoided by a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all Dealers and Drugists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Captain Niblack, U. S.